THE WAR.

Important News from . Washington.

Secret Military Movement on Foot.

Eight Regiments Under Orders to March at a Moment's Notice.

THEIR DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

Contemplated Attack on the Sewall's Point Battery by Land and Sea.

Presentation of a Flag to the New York Seventh Regiment.

Speeches of Adjutant General Thomas and Colonel Lefferts,

Ac.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 23, 1961. Washington was in a feverish excitement all day, in consequence of the announcement that eight regiments march at a moment's notice, and that fifteen rounds of ball cartridges had been supplied to them. The meaning of the order has not transpired; but up to a late hour this evening, however, not a single regiment has been moved from its quarters.

Whatever cause of alarm the government may have had, I reiterate my former ascertion, that no advance movement is likely to be made from this point for some time, unless unforseen reasons shall br ng about a change of the plans of General Scott, and induce Cim o take the offensive at an earlier date than he had contemplated. Arliegten Heights and Alexandria may be occupied, but a further advance will not take place at present.

It I do not mistake the signs of the times, the drat great aggressive step toward quelling the rebellion by a erward march southward, will take place at two o'clock to merrow morning. The Seventh, of New York, Colonel Lefferts; the Twelfth, of New York, Colonel Butterfield; the Sixty minth, of New York, Colonel Corcoran; and the Firemen Zouave regiment, Col. Ellsworth; and Sherman's pattery, are undoubtedly the regiments selected for the advance. Captain Mongher's company o Zonaves arrived to-day, and attached to the Sixty-ninth, will also

This force will proceed across the Long Bridge into Virginia, and establish their outputs on Arlington Heights, and extend them down the Potomac far enough to embrace the city of alexandria, which rightfully be-longs to the District of Columbia. At Alexandria the government will take pessession of the telegraphic lines and railroad communication extending from that place to Richmend and in the direction of Harper's Farry. It is bornd that to morrow's dawn will find the old Union flag displayed from the spot where the piratical fleg of Jen. Davis has been flaunting for so many weeksa standing menace and insult to the government and people of the nation.

The greatest activity is going on to night in the various camps, and additional regiments to those named above will be under marching draces in case of emergency.

CONDITION OF ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON May 23, 1861. Edwin Forrest, of Philadelphia, and Simon H. Mix, of York, set out together for Vuginia to day, to make Alexandria. They took carriage early in the morning, and proceeded direct by Long Bridge, returning late in the afternoon. No molestation was met with but they were suspiciously scrutiuized by secession troops on their journey. They passed through most of the streets of the city in search of the polls, but no places of voting were discovered. Going down on the wharf opposice which the United States steamer Pawnee is archored, overlooking town, which they found gnarded by a Virginia militia man with a fowling Mars, "Can you give me the name of that vessel in the stroam youder?" "Sir," replied that vessel in the stream youder?" "Sir," replied the man with the fewling piece. "What wharf is this we re on " gruilly responded the great tragedian. "I do not know," was the answer; "but I will ask the sergeant." Of went the man with the fowling piece, who in a moment returned and gave the required information. "All right," responded the tragedian, when he and his friend moved off up the town.

Merses. Forcest and Mix afterwards visited all parts of the city, but falled to discover the whereabouts of any thing. The town was gloomy and dismal. One very and four smaller secession dags were observed aying in different parts of the city, and less than one headred soldlers were discernible. A more melancholy picture than Alexandria to day presented cannot be imagined. So says Mesers. Forrest and Mix.

THE NINE MILLION LOAN.

Washington, May 23, 1861.
The nine million loan will be awarded on Saturday to the parties offering the best terms. The proposition of Secretary Chase to receive alternative offers for bonds at current rates, or Trensury notes at par, as well as offers for bonds on Treasury notes separately, seems to meet with favor. If the alternative offers and separate offers for Treasury notes equal or exceed the cepted. The general interest demands at this crisis a pur lean or Treasury notes, if it can be obtained, in preterrince to a loan below par on bonds. The vigorous ef-for - now put forth by the government give perfect as-Treasury poles having the advantage of payment after two years, or immediate use by payment for pub-He dura, or conversion into twenty years bonds, when bonds rise to par or above, obtain in such investments eccurities than which nothing can be better.

appearances indicate that the reparate offers for bonds or treasury notes, and alternative offers for the former at current rates, and for the latter at par, will exceed the go con eco called for. The desirable assa and importance of this result creates some solicitude that it may not fall

ATTEGED EDJECTION BY ENGLAND OF OUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN CODE

AGAINST PRIVATEERING. Washington, May 23, 1351. to more are flying about here to the effect that the Eo eretary of State received despatches to day from bag-hand, declaring that it was no longer in the power of our administration to recomice the code of the Congress of Paris, of 1856, denouncing privateering as pleacy. itsiand, we hear, alleges that this code was the act of il the great Powers of Europe, in Corgress assempower, as one of the signers to that compact, accept, at this late day, the tardy acquisscence of the La ited Cintes. If this be so, it will only tend to increase the complication unhappily growing up between England our country. I do not youch for the entire accuracy Eth's statement, but shall have more to say on this so loast eleposition on the part of our governfact to the a querrel with Poplard O. 1 contrary, it is a contingency that the erd

rebel States, or purpose to increase the difficulty of restoring them to their allegiance.

From all I can learn, the recent instructions received by Lord Lyens enjoin upon him the utmost caution and circumspection. It would seem that her Majesty's ministers find themselves in a position of deep embarrassment. We well know the sentiment of England is anti-slavory, but the manufacturing classes of Manchester are full of the liveliest alarm on the vital point of cotton. How it is possible to harmonize feelings and in terests so conflicting, is indeed a problem of grave diffi-culty, and will require for its solution all the tact and ability which distinguish English statesmen. It is said that the English government is carnestly solicitous that our Cabinet should not be too exacting in its demands, and that they will exercise all the forbearence which the circumstances require until they can see their way out of the ser'ous dilemma in which they are enveloped. All they want, it is alleged, is an adequate supply of cotton, and they would be too happy to obtain this without being forced into taking sides either with the robel States

or the government. THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, May 23, 1831.
About three hundred recruits for the Sixty-ninth regiment arrived this morning.

Major Bagley suffered great inconvenience en rou'e to this city with his reinforcements for want of arms, equipments and transportation, which he reports Gov Morgan refused to furnish The regimental funds, and the private resources of Major Ragley, supplied this drficiency. Great complaint is made by the detachment of the treatment received between New Brunswick and Philadelphia. They could not get any water, and were so thirsty that some of the men have swellen tongues. Their faces were paid in a lyance.

At Philadelphia Major Bag'ey detailed five men, with orders to shoot the engineer if he started the train before all of the Sixty pinth were on board.

The Staty-ninth regiment murched thirteen miles to attend the funeral of Colonel Vesburg. The camp of the Sixty n ath is within the grounds of Georgetown College. the Slaty-ninth is the regiment nearest to the chain bridge, and guards a frontier of nine miles, between Georgetown and the secessionists.

The Twelfth New York regiment had a grant parade and flag raising this evening. Secretary Seward wa present, and hoisted the flag after noticing the regiment The regiment performed a variety of movein the presence of thousands of spectators with the utmost precision. The solid, neat appearance of the men excited general admiration.

The Fourteenth (Brocklyn) regiment is now safely en camped in a beautiful grove adjoining the northern city timits. The men are in good health and as cheerful as

The Seventy first New York regiment has received a large supply of clothing.

the Second New York regiment is quartered in several buildings on Pennsylvania avenue. The quarters are comfortable, and the food and clothing abundant. Health The Twenty eighth New York regiment occupies the

Senate chamber in the Capitol. Health good. Clothing and shoce are greatly needed. Five hundred and fifty men of the Fifth New York

regiment occupy the Hall of Representatives, and report Company K of the New York Twelfth regiment, nom

peting one hundred men, and a squad of twenty three nen, belonging to Company I, arrived this morning. A company and a band were waiting with the regimenta band at the depot and excorted them to the camp.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL WARRINGTON, May 23, 1861.

The course adopted by the government, in seizing the original manuscript of all messages that have been de-posited and now on file in the principal telegraph offices the Northern, Western and Central States, has not applied to the telegraph office in this city, from the fact that siece the 19th of April an agent of the government has been in possession of the effice, with power not only to supervise all the business that has accrued subseently to that date, but all the previous despatches on lie in the office. By this means it will not be difficult to discover the hand of some of the early movers in the wild work of treason, which has contributed largely te produc the present unhappy state of affairs. When Congress a mor bies a committee will be appointed, and some of the authors of certain despatches, as well as some whose writing has been detected over other alguatures, will be

sommoned as witnesses. are best acquainted with such matters say that no templated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of the public property which has been selzed on the seaboard, and in the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieutenant General Scott, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modified tions of his present policy, dependant on circumstances.

Accounts from Virginia indicate a steady invigoration of the Union sentiment in Western Virginia. George A. Summers has boldly sided with the unconditional Union men, and is said to be an decided against secession, and has determined not to submit to the usurpations of the robel leaders in the eastern part of the State as John

M. Carlisle. The glorious news from Kentucky was received here with great enthusiasm. It is known here that the rejection of the accession plans of Governor Magolin by the Legislature was due to a great extent to the secret but effective aid the government has been giving for some time to the Union men, under the auspices of some of the most distinguished citizens of the ence, I am not at liberty to disclose at this moment According to reliable advices from the South, Joseph E. Johnston, late Brigadier Coneral of the United States Army, and now of the Confederate Army, has been or dered to take command of the forces at Hurper's Ferry,

and was to arrive at that point to-day. General Beauregard is expected to take command a

The steamer Thomas Presborn has good down the Potemae, en route to New York.

The Pawnee, lying off Alexandria, has sent all her spars to the Navy Yard, in order to have a clear deck in case of

The atcamer Guy set caught down the river by the sa cessionists on the Virginia shore, night before last. The resionists went ashore, and the captain got up steam vithout any one to help him, and piloted the steamer up the river until he felt in with a loyal ateamer, when h

was taken in tow and brought to Washington.
The Contraconices sailed for New York last night. the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment has a great deal of sickness, in consequence of the insunicioney of its for-mer quarters. There are between forty and lifty of its members now in the infirmary. That building is already

crowded to excess. con was brought there test night, and will probably be

gent to New York. settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States under that republic, under the recent Convention, has ar-

Mrs. Lincoln and suite arrived here last evening, and natwo histanding the fatigue of the day's travel, sho appeared at all o'clock upon the southern ba'cony to witness the thousands who assembled upon the lawn to laten to the music of the Marine Band.
A letter from Virginia states that there are between

fifty and sixty thousand more under arms in that State chie y posted at Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Forry

of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad. These were shipped from Europe carly in April, and consist of powder, percussion caps, and reachines for making the

ornvey totters North, so after next week all letters destined North will be over at that only. Mul intercourse with points north of Virginia will come the fee of

however, that Popland has no desire to tempor with the Popland of the Carfedgrain measure Laip Day s, having

morning about ten miles from Port Loyal, burdel-ticable & B Thompson, from avanual, board for New York This vessal arrived Saturday in bullest from intwerp, and cleared manetissary for New York. On examining her papers the sem nunder of the Lady Davis found her clearance not properly signed, and only youth ed for by the deputy clerk of the Paranah Custom tamed to await orders from the proper authorities.

Many merchants of Charleston were preparing to visit European merts for personal selections of supplies, and opening correspondence and direct trade.

A letter from New Orleans, dated 16th instant, to a mercantile house in Charleston, says:-"The Ocean Pagle has been saytured by the privateer Calboun and engineer ford built versel and is valued at about \$20,000."

The Post Office Department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrange ments.
Oil Thompson, former y Engineer in Chief New York

State Militin, who has been for two months noting mili tary movements, proposes to raise and equip a batkery o mountain howitzers, at private expense, if necessary and attach in to some Erst class accepted regiment. The Pawnee is still lying in close proximity to Alex

phabitants of that secession town are ken in a steady fright by the constant practice of the crews at the guns. They momentarily expect a bombard

ment.
The two Ohio regiments that have been so long quartered at Lancaster, Pa , arrived to-night. Judge of the Court of Claims, to supply the vacancy oc-

casioned by the "sereision" of Julge Scarburgh, of Virginia.
The President has also appointed the following surgeons in the pavy:- Jacob S Durger, Charles F. Paks, Sampel F. Cowes, Edward Shippen, William Lowber, Phineas J.

Bamits, Wm. D. Harrison, Charles Martin, Francis M. Gurnell, James Shuddard, Sallen Engles and Benjamin Samuel Raymond has been appointed Postmaster at Andover, Mass , and Darwin Wells at Paterson

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE SEVENTH BEGIMENT OF NEW YORK. SPRECHES OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS AND CO-

WASSUNGTON, May 23, 1861. The presentation to the Seventh regiment of the splendie silk American fisg, by Adjutant General Thomas, in behalf of the ladies of the State of New York, took place after dress parade this evening, about seven o'clock. the President and Mrs Lincoln and Mrs. Grimsley were present in a barouche, and witnessed the ceremony. The Tanks of the Seventh were full, the weather was beauti. ful, and the time was the near approach to a glorious twi-

light. More than five thousand spectators were present. The rorne was truly enlivening. The flag was brought to the front of the regiment. General Thomas, and Colo nel Lefferts, with his staff, tock their position near the standard bearer. General Thomas addressed Colonel Loferts as follows:-

erts as follows:—

SPEECH OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

Scidens of the Gallant Sevents—I stand before you this day, as the representative of a large number of the ladics of New York, to present to you this beautiful samer, prepared by them. I hold in my hand a book, with lines of ceduation, containing the autographs of one hundred and seventien ladies. Why this home has falled on me, when others in higher station and more competent to perform the pleasing duty could recally have been chosen. I know not, except that, having for the last few years been stationed in their city, I thus became known to them, and they considered me almost a New Yorker. This crowning act of theirs, however, makes me almost a tegether a New Yorker. It seems quite succettoous for me to speak of the Seventh, for 18 fame as an excelsion regiment is known far and whie; jet still there are some incidents which I cannot overlook. That revered chieftain, the greatest captain of the 2go, near whose person it has been my happiness to serve, has repeatedly said, "The Seventh is a national regiment." He organization is complete, its drill perfect, its personal the flower of our New York youth. But to show its title to being considered a national regiment. When the State of Virginia desired to receive the remains of one of her sans, a departed President, this regiment cannot ward and escorted the honored remains to the capital of that state. And when henor was to be done in the dedication of a statue of the Father of his Country here in the city tearing his name, and which he founded, the Seventh was the regiment seet for the duty. And when the government of our between the risk state. And when henor was to be done in the decidation of a statue of the Father of his Country here in the city tearing his name, and which he founded to a true loyal American. The effect of this movemen no che can estimate so well as those of us present in our capital. Our General in Chief, with the approval of the armidistration, had hastily assembled such a body or regu SPEECH OF ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS. regulars as were which reach, and carrolled several companies of local militia, inadequate in numbers, but ready to do their beat. At this time we were surrounded by exemies, with traitors in our midst, and, worst of all, these of my own profession, on whom the government had a right to look for support. Men taken in their youin, educated, feetered sustained, in this time of our need began to fall on every hand, until we knew not in whom to trust. Our war chief rese in sublimity in proportion to our danger, and made preparations for defence. Then came that great upheaving of the North and Wort, which satisfied us that the government would be sustained, and every loyal heart threbbed with gratitude to the 65d of Pattiks who had provided us deliverance—that Supreme Beirg who "ruteth in the heavens and on the earth, and deeth all things well." Then it was that you came forward, with beyonese far more in number than you ever paraded on any gain day. And when, after great difficulties and delays, you reached the capital, what a thrill of delight pervaded our loyal population. In every direction you coult hear, "the Seventh have come." The anxious week, and especially the dark Sanday, had passed, and we felt secure. This beautiful emblem which I will now cream is the work of many loved once of your home. They have devoted the work of their hands to you, and many prayers for God's protecting favor have been brushed over its folds, and many that God give you and them his Ho y Spirit for the dear Redoemer's sake. I am especially charged to tell you, that if your courty calls you to action, it is their carnest wish that their day should be carried in your ranks, for, with these colors in your midst, they will fact aments as if they, too, were especially charged to tell you, that if your country calls you to action, it is their carnest wish that their las should be carried in your ranks, for, with these colors in your midst, they will feet aimest as if they, too, see of offending the sacred cause of liberty and right. This great was cloud coming down from the North and West will seen burst, and burst it must, over the south, and you may soon be called to unfur! this very banner. And if so recollect that, though you number some twelve bundred and lifty, there is a particular stitch dedicated by fair hands to each use of you; and I charge you most selembly inverted that stitch be dishonored by a traitorious foe, nor as fair it to be traited in the dust. I will now read the lines of dedication, and place the banner in your hance.

The bearer of the Seg then handed it to Col. Lefferts. who enfolded it, and bell it while the band played the "Star Spanged Banner." The Colonel then returned it to the Ensign of the regiment, and proceeded to reply to

the Emisjan of the regiment, and proceeded to reply to Gen. Thoman, as follows...

RES FONE OF COLONEL LEFFERTA.

GENERAL—The history of all herodologue bears testimony to the develor with which the regimental solers are always regarded. The true salder turns to them in more than history develor. They are files railying point of battle, and where the classing of steel tells of the cenditest struggle his headed folds float proudly in the breeze. To it the straining eye of the solder ever terms when it is occoured for a moment by the ancho of the candid, and he gathers new courage from the light of his advented standard and where that leave he will follow. And if this emblem of his country's story wavers, or is stricken down, he raches to the rescue, as though with its fall would be cloven down his country's hence and renews. To day, in this hour of peril and greet events, where the destimate of contaries are crowded into the narrow space of dass and hours, the fair daughters of our rescreed data present through you, General, an energy destined, we hope, to be not entry the railying point of my command, but the symbol of our country's permanence and gory. In this our hour of danger an efful greece type out from its stripes like the halo of gerry that are trette the sainted head, while the stans from their is of course blue reflect the light of harmony and power. But to the contemper and the tractor they blaze with wrash, and, as of old, "the stars will light against Cheera." Sees grantfully, then, do we ten the succere thanks to the fair decore of New York and, while we accept the neutral and appropriate gift, we pieck curse tree has with our causent it shall nove failed up to your kine presentation and the manner to which you have all which you have all which you cause the history occurs and the home of the brave."

For your kine presentation of the resular army now in

The officers of the New York Seventh regiment will give a dirner to the officers of the regular army now in this city. Colonel Letterts and staff called upon the Presi cost this morning, and invited him to be present at the presentation of the sieg.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Leavesworth, May 22, 1991. Intelligence from various emptor shows that a number of relociate, driven from the bover counties of Mis-rount, have taken refuse in the southeast of Kansas

MONRO &

Волимова Мау 23, 1941. The steemer Adelaide, from Old P int. reports that door General Buther and staff a rived at Fortress Micros at and o'clock pesterday afternoon, and were received outs view of the troops in the evening, the parate line, four housand men, stratching across the parets ground of the fortrees. The spectacle was magnificent, and there

was great enthusiasm among the men.
It was understood at Faragess Monroe that the Mine ota was to make an attack on Sewall's Point Dattery today, from the sea, while an efficient hand force would be sent in small tuge from the fortress to effect a landing and expture the battery at all bazards.

Large number of vessels, prizes, &c., are delained at Old Point, so many that the Captain of the Adelaide says there is great difficulty now in effecting a handing The rough weather and constant use have nearly demo-

The British ship Albion, bound to Baltimore with 800 tens of rathead iron, has gone ashare near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss, with the exception of about forty tons of iron. The Virginians having removed the Cape away, deceived the captain, thereby causing the disaster

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON THE SEWALL'S POINT BATTERY.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1861. General Butler and Commedors Stringham ware arranging last evening a par o perations for an immediate attack on Swell's Point-It is agreed that it will be made simultaneously by land and see. The steamer Minneso's is to attack the battery, while the hand force, conveyed across the river in propellers, will storm the other side. It is probable that the engagement tock place to day, and if so, by this time the works are in our possession, as the attack was or will be made with an overwhelming force Coicnel Dillingham, aid de-camp of General Butler. came up in the Adelaide with despatches for General Cad-

wallader, which he delivered this afternoon. The steamer John H Warner has left Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, with two hundred and fifty women and

The troops at Fortress Monroe are in good health. No Indians have been seen at Norfolk, and the Raleigh Register promounces the statement that there are turee hundred Indians from North Carolina in arms at Norfolk to

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR BE-TWEEN THE STEAMER AND THE SEWALL'S

POINT BATTERY. WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861. The following official report of the action between the United States steamer Star and the Sewalt's Point battery, on the 19th inst., has just been received:

UNITED STATES STRAMER STAR, May 19, 1861.
FLAG OFFICER S. H. STRESGHAN, Commander of the Home Squalren:—
From the time I reported to you yesterday I kept a strict watch on the meyenents of the enemy in and about the Sewadi's Point battery. Several noises were heard during the night, but not distinct enough for me to trace them. At helf past five P. M. I heard distinct heard during the hight, but not distinct enough for me to trace them. At helf past five P. M. I heard distinct blows, as if firm an ane securing timber platforms for gun carriages inside of the embrasures, and immediately I ordered a shot to be fired over them. The rebe's lumestately hoistel a white flag, with some deeps on it, and fired a shot that cut the fore spences guys near the gall. I immediately went to quarters, and returned their fire, which was continued by them. I expended lifteen round of grape, twelve too hear shot, thrity-two too hund sholl, ten shell for thirty-two pounders, and forty five thirty-two pound shot; making a total of one hundred and four-teen shots, which I think dal some execution among the rebels. I only desisted for want of ammunition, having only five eight pound charges remaring for the pivot

teen shots, which I think did some execution among the rebels. I only desisted for want of accountion, having only five eight gound charges remaining for the pivot gen. I regret that want of amenon two compelled me to retire, as I am asthehed I could have shoned the battery in a short time.

I cannot too lightly praise the courage and patriotism of the officers and rem under my command. They sated nobly, and with great cooliess, as the repeated firings as above will show. The action continued from 5:30 to 6:45 P. M., a duration of one hour and fifteen minutes.

The battery is marked, thirteen embrasures having been erected behind a rand bank. The rebole has three rifled cannons, and fired several volleys of kinic bale, which struck the thip. The shop was struck for times by the rifled cannot shot in the hull and upper works. I herewith enclose the report of the medical officer of this ship, by which you will perceive that two mon were eightly wounded during the action. I cannot close this communication without calling the attention of the Fing Officer to the valuable services of Lieutenant Pariel I. Braine, who had charge of our pivot gon, and whe during the action displayed great coolness and skill in the management.

HENRY EAGLE, Communder.

SECESSION REPORT OF THE APPAIR. The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Norfolk under date of the 20th inst. , gives the suboired version of the attack of the United States gunboats Monticelle and Freeborn on the rebel batteries at Sewall's

Menticelle and Freeborn on the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point, near Norfelk:—

The steamer Kahukee, while attending to some erranda at Boush's Bluff, about one o'clock on Saturday, was fired at by the steamer Monticello, of the blockading fleet. She first fred a blank cartridge across the bow of the Kahukee, to warm her to lay to, which she disregarded and nan immediately under the guns of Capt. Young's buttery at Boush's Bluff. The zenticello then fired a shot, which did not take effect. Captain Young's bettery then fired coo or two shots at the Monticello, one of which, it is believed, struck her. The Monticello then backed out, and running down to Sewall's Point, a short distance below, opened her fire, and after using about twenty or more gurs slis left. As there were no persons precent at the place upon which she wasted so much powder and ball, of course no one was injured.

The Monticello, accompanied by two small steamers, made another attempt to demolish the works on Sewall's Point yesterday (sunday) attennon, about five o'clock, but not with no better success thus she did on the day previous; in fact, this times she caught a Tartar. The battery returned her fire with spirit and considerable effect. The Monticello was moored at only a short distance from the battery, and threw shot, chain shot and shull rapidly into it, but without dong the least injury to the fert, or anybody in it; in fact "nobody was hurt," while, on the contrary, the guns from the battery, it is supposed, one considerable change to the fort, or anybody in it; in fact "nobody was hurt," while, on the contrary, the guns from the battery, it is supposed, one considerable change to the fort, or anybody in it; in fact "nobody was hurt," while, on the contrary the guns from the battery, it is supposed, one considerable change to the fort, or anybody in it; in fact "nobody was hurt," while, on the open and through for in the battery, it is supposed, one considerable change to the fort of provider wound and through for in the battery and

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Con Wolnesday night a party of Virginians attempted to capture a ferry boat on the Potomac, near Clear Spring, Maryland. Notice was given the Union men of Clear Fpring, three miles distant, who turned out to guard the boat. During the night the Virginians soized the bost, and were fired upon by the guard, and when midway across had to abandon the prize and excape in a skiff. It is reliably ascertained that two Virginians were thet. The ferry boat returned to the Maryland thore. No reinforcements have reached Williamsport. All is

BEFORTS FROM VIRGINIA AND PENNSYL-VANIA.

HARMERCE, May 23, 1961. But one additional case of majorious fever has occurred at Comboreburg since yesterday. This reented fatally So far as ascertained, the Tenth regiment of Virginian from Williamsburg have not yet attempted to cross to the Maryland side. They were reinfered last night by a company of cavalry from Markinsburg. Six pieces of artillery will positively arrive to night.

There are bliter complaints from Imposstor about the ministrick there. Three regiments of troops from Yark are expected to

narch to Baltimore via Frederick, la a few days. Campbell's Flying Artillery returns to Chambershurg immediately, and a reconneitering party will be sent toto the lines of the Virginians.

THE OHIO REGIMENTS.

Two Ohto regiments, under Ceneral Book, which, for

PRILADELETT 4, May 23, 1881.

ome time back have been receiped at Soffik Park, taried South this morning by railread. YROM LOUISVILLE, EY.

Tournaise, Kr., Vag 15, 1831 Charles James W. About member have yet array og an

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTCHE AT FORTROSS | THE VOTE ON THE VARGINIA SECSIBIOS ORDINANCE.

> B .. ITIMORE, VA7 28, 1961 We have a few returns from Virginia. Craftin county gives 129 against 1 for secretion. Paylor oranty wi give about 700 majority against seconsion. Harrison opinty about 1,000, and Woods county about 1,700 Warims try, Berk-ley county, gives about 700 majority against

The city to-day cast 2,585 votes against the ordinate of seccesion and 80 for ratification. Nothing satisfactory can be heard to-night from the Western countles.

THE MARYLAND UNION STATE CONVEN-TION.

Balmaone, May 23, 1861. The Union State Convention was in assion here to day.
It was largely attended, and most of the counties were represented. There was great enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions was adopted in favor of uncon ditional Caion and denouncing secsion in the strongest terms, plouging the State to sustain the government in the correise of all constitutional powers for vigorous, active and successful means of crushing rebellion. There were only two dissenting votes to the resolutions.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKPORT, May 23, 1861.
In the Senate, Mr. Pratt offered a resolution, which lies over one day, that in order to advise the next Legislature of the popular will, secession or no secession be voted upon by the Kentuckiaes on the first Monday in August. The House concurred in the Senate bill for reorganizing the miltia and appropriating \$1,000,000 for arming Ken-

The Legislature adjourns to morrow.

Loreville, May 23, 1861. The editors of our daily newspapers have been summoued to Frankfort, to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky; to matters pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Goy. Mageffin with the Confederate authorities.

THE REPORTED ATPACK ON THE STEAMER BALTIMORE.

The dastardly hear about the conflict between the steamer Baltimore and an armed propeller to the Chestpeake Bay excites very general indignation. Several parties have visited our office with a view of having the re-port corrected, and steps have been taken to ferret out the author of the canard.

Sergeant William V. Babcock, of Company D. Seventy first regiment, called at our office yesterday, and was shown the letter purporting to come from and bearing the signature of his brother, Alexander G. Babcock, o same company. He instantly pronounced the document The writing he states to be not at all like that of his brother's. The letter is written with a pencil, a thing which , he says, his brother never practices. His belief is that the document was penned by some cowardly enemy of his brother.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

When the report of the attack upon the Baltimore by rebet propeller was first announced at the War Departtook early measures to investigate the case, and with the assistance of Mr. Fex, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and the use of the telegraph, I ascertained that the story was totally false. It was burried over the Southern wires nevertheless, to excite the Southern people. I so stated in my deepatch on the evening of the 20th inst. Notwithstanding, some unprincipled soundrel has perpetrated the foul slander upon the newspapers of

Captain West, commanding the steamer Baltimore, and Captalu Parker, of the Seventy first regiment, who com at the Navy Yard here, and upon their authority I am

again authorized to pronounce the report a falsehood.

The Baltimore was at this Navy Yarl on the 19th. The parties reported dead and wounded are all at their quarters, and were alive and well to-day at noon. So much for secession buncombe.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A SECEDING NAVY OFFICER.

Bosney, May 23, 1861. The Mississippi, which sailed this forencen, has returned and anchored off the Navy Yard. She had proceeded but a few miles down the harbor, when it was discovered that in repairing the engines, about two inches of the delivery pipe, through which the water from the condensers was forced out of the side of the ship, had been cut out and in its place a joint of part gave way, pouring a flood of water into the ship, when the engines were immediately stopped and the archor thrown out. Temporary repairs were made so that she was enabled to return, but lost a 6,600 pound

anchor by the parting of a cable.

Michael Quinn, of Virginia, late Chief Engineer in the navy, superintendta the repairs on the Mississippi. It is stated that he recently resigned, returned to Virginia, and his name stricken from the navy roll. It will take week to repair the machinery.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY CONTRACT-ORS IN TROUBLE.

PRILADEUPRIA, May 23, 1861. Recent exposures made by the independent portion the press of this city, regarding the orident poculations in the army supplies of this State, by commeters and these in power, have led to an investigation by th United States Grand Jury. Two bankets were taken before them to cay, one a filmy article, weighing one pound six ounces, the same at his generally been supplied to the Pennsylvania troops at the cost of \$3 60. The other was a Massachusetts troop blanket, thick, warm and closely woven, weighing seven pounds. So shameful has been the treatment of many of the three months volunteers that most of them will cor tainly return home as soon as their terms expire, naless the State authorities abow a better disposition to protect them from speculators, and fears are entertained of their

This state of affairs is most deplorable, especially from the fact that Pennsylvania has been meet liberal in war appropriations. It appears from bills presented that essemet pants are supplied the volun-teers many of which were out in two days of sheddy, with pants, \$19. As the subject has nobeen agitated and public feeling callated, there are pronpects of a speedy reform.

The Scott Ecgion regiment are prepared to leave the city in the morning, but will probably not proceed for ther than Eurolk Park, which has just been vacated by the Ohio troops, to encamp before proceeding South.

LANCETTE, Pa, May 23, 1801.

The Fourierath and Fifteenth regiments of the Pennsylvania troops, encamped near here, are almost in a state of insubordination, consequent upon the shocking condition of the commissary department. The authorities have demanded a reform. Much of the pork is rancid or putrescent, and the supply of bread insul cient. For supper last night, a company of seventy-four men had only four econ pounds of bread, and the pork furnished them being epst to cat, was thrown away.

THE STARS AND STRIPES OUTRAGED AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

This afternoon the Stars and Stripes were ruled over the Post Office. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the crice, cut the pole down, tore the flag into ployin, throw the note into the river and raised the State fact. latter, however, was ordered down by the leader of the crowd who removed the Stars and Stripes. Some threats were made against the livetimater, but no attempts at execution were made. The grown then proceeded to Turner's Hall, over which the American hag was waving, and ordered to down, which was complled with without resistance. The assembly seen after dispersed. No acts of violence were committed. Considerable excitement was rife, but comparative quist is again restored.

THE WAR FEELING IN CANADA.

Tourse, the government organ, to day eyas: - There will shortly be fifty thousand In tall rines in the Province, a view of maraciding expediation on our frontier from course of some was conserved that the marks by played. For a distanced. Were News see Fifth and conserved maned safety.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALITHORE, May 23, 1861. General Patterson, of Philadel, hts. and staff, and three supered troops, have arrived at Fort Military. The General visited the encomponent at Federal Hill this af-

The came at Locust Point is to be abandoned to mer. row morning, the location being unhealthy. Col. Lyb's regiment will encomp outside the wails of Fort Molleary, and Col. Morchead's will remove to Patterson Park, near the city.

Two persons are now under examination here, charged with treasun in enlisting and sending off troops from Bal-timore to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops have left Baltim re up to this time, but it is not ce tain that the prisoners had any hand in their calistment.

The steamer Adelaide arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. General Butler and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon per steamer Cala-line. Be entered the fort under a salute, and is quartered therein. There are eleven ships, brigs and subconers, prize vessels, lying at Old Point Comfort, with a small

prize arew on board of each. A gendeman who came from Harper's Ferry to day. says that he saw General Jeseph E. Johnston, communder of the Utah expedition, at Harper's Ferry this morning, and that he had come there to take command of the Com

The Richmond Framiner of yesterday says that Gon. Johnston has been ordered to that post, and that he ought to be there to day; also that Gen Beaurogard has been ordered to Norfolk, and will speedily be there; also that Jefferson Davis will be at Richmond on Monday

Passet gers from Parkersburg confirm accounts of the presence of Virginia troops at Grafton and reinforesments at Williamsport.

Four more cannon were put in position at Point of Rocks lost night, the men working by moonlight. Two articlery companies arrived last night from Parquier and

Richmond papers of yesterday report the movements of large bodies of troops northward, and say that ten thousand troops from North Carolina and Tennessee were

at Weldon on Tucada, - toir way to Norfock. The Maryland Cases office Convention met here to day. All the counties were represented except Churles, Dorchester, Mon gomery, Prince George, St. Marys, Somer-set, Wercester and Washington. The national dig was disp'ayed and cheered, the members rising with entha-

slasm. en route for Washington-among them two Ohio regiments from Pulladelphia.

o'clock this morning, with five hundred repraits for Washington, also one company of the Twelfth regiment, of New York, ninety men. The latter marchel through the city to the Washington depot. The recoults remain ed in the cars, and the cars possed through.

Col Lewis' regiment will remain encamped on Federal Hill The charge has greatly improved the consisten of the sick. Only some half dezen are in the hospital new, and they are doing well. A number who were sick at the former camp became

cavale scent under the influence of the high and airy position they now occupy. The lighthouse on Cape Henry has not been dismantled

tempered with, as reported. There is hope that yourg Black, of the Fourteenth New York regiment, accidentally shot on Tuesday, will re-

William Smithwat, of the First Pennsylvania regiment, died last evening of typhoia fever.

REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, May 23, 1861. The habear corpus owe of Capt. McDonald was resumed yearteday before Judge Treat, in the United States District Court. The case was ably argued by District Michaely Jones for the respondent, and Wright, Davis and Waissleey for petitioners. The ground that the United States Atterney took was, that the petition set forth that the petitioner had been arrested by military authority without legal process. He cited precedents that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the military authority in time of war or of rebellion had the power

and might arrest persons in array against the federal government for treason or alleged treason Merars. Wright and Davis replied, in support of their proposition, that the United States District Court had power to execute this writ; that it was the greatest procircumstances could it be denied to a prisoner. Many authorities were quoted, on which the Judge took notes

and stated that he would carefully consider the matter. Great interest is felt in the result. The steamer J. C. Swan was snized yesterday at Harlow's landing, thirty miles below this city, and brought to the Arsenal, by order of General Lyon. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge, which were captured by General Lyon at Camp Jackson. Measures will be taken to effect the legal confection of the beat. About 5,000 pounds of load on route for the South were also selzed yesterday, at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, by order of General Lyon. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was part, John Dearborn and his fellow prisoners were released

from the Arsenal on parele yesterday. FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDE

RACY. Boston, May 23, 1861.
A letter from a Boston shipmaster, dated Havro, says the ship Matiida, of Charleston, Captain Conner, which arrived there April 29, from Charleston, had the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to coter the dock

until the Stars and Stripes took its place. THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, May 23, 1861. The legislature was prorogued this afternoon by the overnor. There were fifteen bills and two resolves passed during the sersion, all of which and reference to the prezent condition of the State and country. Many of the members donated their pay to the Massachusetts Volunteer Fund, and the session closed by the mem-bers single g the "Star Spangled Banner" and other

patrictic sergs.

The People's Convention at Dedham to day unanimously nominated B. F. Thomas as successor to Mr.

Adams, from the Third Congressional District. THE CAMP AT EASTON, PA.

Easton, Pa., May 23, 1861. The Governor has located his camp at the Farmers and Mechanica' institute ground here, where four regiments are to be encamped. Ten or twolve companies are expected here from Philadelphia this week.

TROOPS AT NEW ORLEANS.

A gentleman, where sympathy did not coincide with the Southern rebels, has just arrived in this city from New Oc. cans, having left that place on Monday, the 12th instant. He states that the troops assembled at Camp Watker, on the Metairs race course, do not number as many as three thevesand, the greater portion of whom are unequipped. Several ecopacies had left that city at various times for Fursacola, and a few others for Virginia but the state. ments that have appeared in the local journals relative to the organization of a large number of companies is merey of poper value. The statements relative to the forms ion of British, Scotch, German and other foreign companies are also of the same value. The Orleanists expect every foreigner to join in their movement, if their cor-

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CAMP ELLYS.

The operior of the Salesh N. C.) Rayber has made an inspection of this camp, and reports as follows.—We paid a vest to comp little on Saturday afternoon, and witnessed the drilling of the units and commander, as well as the eventual perade of the regiment, and wore gratified with everything we saw with one exception. The man are a fibe, healty leading body, and all second contents with their new life, but there are too many without orns a their bands, they is this the case. The artenal at Fayetteville, it is said, furnished the greatest absactates i arms, and we should be great to know why they have to been furnished to the unarrande or against the have been a ordered to flaidigh. The man expect too seen be accuratement to handling and currying arms. There is a literal delice companies on the scare, and we by a life it will store be removed, and that all the companies has be furnished with arms as they are mastered into service.